(XLVIth Year.) THE (No. 2292.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1790.

FRANKFORT, *September* 20.

ON the 30th of laſt month the diſturbances roſe to ſuch a height at Buda that the patrols were doubled, and the garriſon put under arms, to prevent the increaſe of diſorders; and although every precaution has ſince been taken to reſtore order in the city, they are ſtill under ſome inquietude. His majeſty has given the neceſſary orders to prevent any further attempts againſt the public tranquility; and at the ſame time has directed ſtrict ſearch to be made after thoſe who carry on a correſpondence with foreign courts. We are alſo aſſured that his majeſty has intimated to the ſtates that the prorogation of the diet was againſt the law.

WARSAW, *September* 11.

The province of Moldavia has requeſted of prince Potemkin, that ſhould a peace take place between Ruſſia and the Ottoman Porte, they may be freed from the Turkiſh government.

LILLO, *(Dutch Brabant) September* 20.

A proclamation from baron d'Alſpre the Auſtrian deputy commandant, under the direction of the governor-general has appeared, requiring every pariſh or community to furniſh one man in ten armed; every pariſh to furniſh a waggon with proviſions for one week, in order to repel the attacks of a ſimilar expedition among the Brabanters. All the volunteers to receive one ſchelling a day, and to be at liberty to return home at the end of a week, upon giving three days notice for a ſubſtitute to arrive.

This proclamation had nearly excited ſome clamour againſt this early exerciſe of the Auſtrian prerogative; and the emiſſaries of the congreſs in the province fomented it as much as poſſible. It was complained of that they demanded too peremptorily what ought to have been requeſted with moderation; but a ſoftening interpretation of the edict, being immediately publiſhed by the commiſſaries, the contents of it were cheerfully complied with, and ſuch vigorous meaſures taken, that 16,000 Limburghers are now under arms, all firmly reſolved to conteſt the paſſage of the Brabanters to the laſt: the remembrance of the horrors committed by the latter at Herve are heightened by the late pillage of the towns of Eſneux and Honti, and the reſentment of the Limourghers is proportionate. They have beſides received a reinforcement of Bambergh troops from the army in the country of Namur, which baron de Bealieu has ſpared them; having raiſed the camp of Naloment and another advanced ſtation, in order to detach thoſe troops for that more important ſtation. They have now numerous bodies of peaſantry intermixed with troops, who line the banks of the Mueſe and the ſmaller rivers of Ourte and Veſce, in order to prevent an irruption.

STOCKHOLM, *September* 20.

On the 30th of Auguſt the king convened the Bourgeoiſie together, and addreſſed them from the Hoteſſe de Ville. His language is as convincing as his ſword. It was marked by the moſt affectionate ſentiments of his love for a people to whoſe glory and importance he ſhould at all times conſider the peril of his perſon an expoſure but his duty, for whom his life alone was deemed valuable.

He thanked the nation for the zeal of their ſupport; he thanked the warriors who fought with him for the intrepidity of their courage.

He mentioned too his deſign, out of the ſpoil they had atchieved in their victories, to erect an obeliſk that may bear inſcribed to the remoteſt times, the teſtimonies of a monarch's grateful ſenſe of the love of his people.

BERLIN, *October* 2.

Poland is at preſent divided into four grand parties, the Ruſſian, the Auſtrian, the Pruſſian, and the patriotic party.

The Auſtrian party is extremely buſy to procure the choice of an Auſtrian prince, at the enſuing election, for a ſucceſſor to the preſent king of Poland, and to make the throne hereditary in that family.

In this inſtance, however, the Pruſſian and Ruſſian intereſt join together in oppoſing this ſyſtem, which is equally dangerous to both, and being aſſiſted by the patriotic party, it is highly probable that this project will prove unſucceſsful.

A letter of great importance has fallen into the hands of our cabinet, written by the empreſs of Ruſſia in her own hand, to king Leopold, in which ſhe regrets that the troubles in her own dominions ſhould have neceſſitated his majeſty to have concluded ſo unfavourable a peace with the king of Pruſſia. For her part, ſhe declares, that ſhe is determined to retain the conqueſts ſhe has made from the Turks, and ſhe hopes that circumſtances will ſoon enable his apoſtolic majeſty to do the ſame. The late peace, therefore, between our court and that of Vienna is not likely to be of a long duration, ſhould this hope of her Imperial majeſty have any influence; but the well known diſpoſition for peace in the king of Hungary does not give us much cauſe to fear it.

The commercial treaty negotiating between Pruſſia and Portugal meets with ſome difficulties, and it now ſeems doubtful whether it will take place at all. Our miniſtry have conſulted ſeveral perſons on the ſubject, particularly the Hamburgh merchants, whoſe opinion is, that as far as the treaty is meant to aſſiſt the Sileſian trade, which was the principal object of it, it will never be of any conſiderable advantage, as the ſpinning and manufacture of linen in Portugal has been for ſome years very conſiderable, ſo much ſo, that the government has been obliged to forbid the men from working at this manufacture in ſome provinces, becauſe agriculture ſuffered conſiderably by their employment in it.

We have juſt received the important news that ſome attempt of great conſequence is now in agitation againſt France, not only in our parts, but likewiſe by all the princes in Germany. We do not exactly know what it is, but there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that it relates to the encroachments made by the national aſſembly on the properties of ſeveral of the German provinces, which it ſeems ſhall be reſiſted. It is probable that there is ſome ſecret article in the Reichenbach treaty which relates to this buſineſs, and we believe that ſomething deciſive will be done as ſoon as the emperor is elected.

LONDON, *October* 15.

The honourable admiral Leveſon Gower, in the enſuing cruiſe, is to hoiſt his flag on board the Illuſtrious of 74 guns; and Sir Roger Curtis is appointed firſt captain to earl Howe, as commander in chief. Captain H. C. Chriſtian is removed from the Coloſſus into the queen Charlotte. As yet no captain is appointed to the Coloſſus.

Two fleets are preparing for the Weſt-Indies. The firſt, under rear-admiral Cornith, will accompany the grand fleet, which is to convoy it clear of the channel and bay.

The ſecond ſquadron deſtined for the Weſt-Indies will conſiſt of

Victory 110 guns, to bear lord Hood's flag, captain J. Knight; Barfleur 98, vice-admiral Elliot, captain J. C. Reynolds; Royal Sovereign 110, J. Dilkes; Elephant 74, captain C. Thompſon; Robuſt 74, captain R. Cotton; Aſia 64, captain R. Mitchell; Lizard 28, captain J. Holt.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Monday night laſt, we are informed, that the marine officers of that kingdom, in a body, have refuſed acting in caſe of a war with England. This refuſal is generally known to ariſe from an idea, that ſuch a circumſtance would be favourable to a counter revolution.

The FRENCH KING's intended FLIGHT to ROUEN.

The following is a tranſlation of an official letter received from Rouen by the committee of inquiry of the national aſſembly:

"The king is determined at laſt to come and live at Rouen; he has yielded to the earneſt entreaties of her majeſty, whoſe mind has been filled with terror by the duke of Villequier. This nobleman has perſuaded the queen, that his majeſty would be dethroned if he did not fly from the capital, and that the inhabitants of Rouen, gained by the dutcheſs of Villeroy, who has been very active theſe ten months to form a conſiderable party, would anſwer on their heads for the ſucceſs of a counter revolution, if the king would but conſent to come to Rouen, or ſuffer himſelf to be removed thither.

"The principal agent of this ſurpriſing and unaccountable woman, is M. Portier, director of the farms at Rouen; it is he who has engroſſed the ſix hundred ſignatures that have been preſented to that king by the duke of Villequier; it is he who is the general agent of the confederacy of three thouſand noblemen, who have ſworn to form amongſt them a flying camp, to equip themſelves at their own expence, and to defend their monarch to the laſt drop of their blood.

"There exiſts likewiſe another confederacy between them and the chiefs of the national guard of Rouen. The moment the king ſhall appear in the midſt of the troops, the parliament of this town are to take the ſeats, fix the price of bread at one *ſol* (half-penny) *per* pound, and order the moſt refractory to be hung. The king is to hold a bed of juſtice, wherein he will annul all the national aſſembly's decrees. An edict, in the form of a manifeſto, will order the provinces to ſend new members to the ſtates general, who are to ſubſcribe to the declaration of the 23d of June. The dutcheſs, in her viſits at Dieppe, *a la Millerai*, and at Havre, has procured many valuable friends. They ſay ſhe can command ten millions of livres to defray the king's expences; ſhe has likewiſe monopolized all the corn neceſſary to keep the bread for ſix whole months at ſo low a price as a *ſol per* pound. She is the ſoul of the plan, and keeps a correſpondence, in cypher, with the duke, her brother. Portier, and Le Picq, a phyſician, do all they can to enliſt the mal-contents. I unluckily have been of the number. Picqued at ſome of the national aſſembly's decrees, that deprived me of part of my fortune, and of ſome manor-rights, I entered the liſt; but my conſcience looking with horror at a counter-revolution, that cannot be brought about but by the effuſion of ſo much blood, I ſacrifice my hatred of ſome of the operations of the aſſembly, for the ſake of preventing, if it is in my power, a new conflagration.

"All the writings of the aſſembly come here addreſſed to Portier, who takes care to diſtribute them, and ſend them to foreign powers, in order to excite them to defend the nobility. The chief conſpirators names are, Meſſrs. Portier, Le Picq, Mauduit, de la Houſſe, and Ferret de Havre; and the ladies, Mortonville, Loumard, and Fouquet. Mandavit carries the diſpatches to and from Paris, under the name of la Bourdonnaye.

"P. S. Since writing of the above, new manœuvres have been diſcovered. The Chevalier de Belbeuf ſet out this morning for Paris, with ſeveral packets addreſſed to the archbiſhop of Touloufe, to the Abbe Maury, and Meſſrs. Bergaſſe and Cazales, who are the pivots of the conſpiracy. He carries likewiſe an addreſs to his majeſty from the ſection of the Oratoire of Rouen, who invite him to come hither, and enjoy the love of his ſubjects. The Chevalier has his diſpatches in the barrels of his piſtols and the linings of his coat."

Oct. 16. Many perſons are ſtill ſeriouſly of opinion that there will be no war. But did ever any man prepare a large and ſumptuous banquet, who did not expect gueſts to partake of it? The citizens of London can anſwer the queſtion.

It has been remarked by the politicians of Spain, that the key of the garriſon of Gibraltar was only to be found at Jamaica; and if the Spaniards could poſſeſs themſelves of that iſland, England would gladly give up the Rock in exchange.

Wedneſday evening, as a naval officer was paſſing by a couple of Hibernians in Fleet-ſtreet, with a crape round his arm, "Paddy," ſays one to the other, "why does that gentleman wear that black thing round his arm?" "He has put his arm in mourning," ſaid the other, "becauſe it is tied up from threſhing the Spaniards."

Lord Howe, who is expected to put to ſea immediately, has again hoiſted his flag at Portſmouth.

THE FEMALE COMMANDANT.

The inhabitants of Mormant in France, had offered the command of their national guards to M. de Bethiſy, who declined accepting it. His aunt, however, madam de Moulins, though ſixty years of age, was poſſeſſed of more military ambition; ſhe actually wrote to the inhabitants of the town, to make an offer of her ſervices as commandant of their guards, with liberty to name another of her nephews as her ſucceſſor if neceſſary. Her offer was eagerly accepted; and ſhe was ſoon afterwards received at Mormant with the moſt brilliant honours. In return, ſhe gave her conſtituents a moſt ſumptuous dinner of more than 500 diſhes, at which ſhe preſided, with a national cockade in her hat, and a ſword by her ſide! In the evening, a ball and illuminations.

The public mind remains as much agitated as ever. The general opinion is, an immediate war; ſtill, however, there is no abſolute certainty whether peace or war will be the iſſue of the preſent ferment—but the unexampled exertions in every department, and the immenſe preparations of our miniſtry to maintain a vigorous war, plainly indicate how ſeriouſly they apprehend that event to be unavoidable, and at hand.

At Woolwich, where the number of workmen had been very much reduced about three weeks ago, they have been again increaſed, and ordered to work as many extra hours as poſſible. In all the dock-yards the hands are working double time. The baking, the brewing and the curing of proviſions, goes on without intermiſſion, and the impreſs ſervice has been carried on at all the out-ports with increaſed vigour within theſe few days paſt.

All the ſhips in the different ordinaries are ordered to be immediately ſurveyed and reported upon.

In the admiralty, navy, ordnance, and other departments of government, there never was a greater buſtle than at the preſent moment.

Various reaſons are aſſigned for theſe ſuddenly increaſed exertions—an expected junction of the forces of France, Spain, Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, againſt this country, in caſe of a war—the indeciſive nature of the laſt diſpatches from Spain, the diſpatches brought by Mr. Shaw from the Engliſh ambaſſador at Paris, which are alſo believed to be of an unpleaſant kind, have all been urged as the cauſes.

They write from New-York, that Spaniſh dollars are more plentiful in that city than at any former period. One Spaniſh veſſel openly landed 50,000, and lodged them in a merchant's hands, who is well known to have a political, as well as a pecuniary diſpoſition. But whether theſe dollars are to buy goods, to buy friendſhips, or to buy votes, is not ſo eaſily determined.

The new (American) ſtates have never received ſuch civilities from Europe, as they experience at this moment, for, on the one hand, Great-Britain is courting their friendſhip, while Spain is making preſſing overtures for an alliance on the other. A great number of merchant ſhips, laden with ſtores, for Jamaica, are on the point of ſailing from the river without any kind of convoy.

The negotiation with Spain, too dubious from its commencement to the preſent hour, is now, if we may truſt to appearances, nearly at a cloſe. Every ſymptom is ſuch as to indicate an approaching rupture. Thoſe who yet indulge a lingering hope of peace ſay, that the return of the meſſenger, who was diſpatched on the 3d inſt. is ſtill to be expected; but to this the reply is, that an armed negotiation, ſuch as the preſent, has been on the part of Spain, as well as England, is ſeldom fertile of conceſſion, and the late fall of ſtock, has ſufficiently ſhewn the declining hope of the public on this ſubject.

BOSTON, *November 27.*

Lateſt intelligence from Spain.

The following intelligence may be depended on—it coming from one of the moſt reſpectable and well informed houſes in Spain—to a gentleman in this town.

"*Cadiz, September 28, 1790.*

"Negotiation ſtill continues between this court and that of Great-Britain—of the ſucceſs of which people think and talk variouſly. If we are to judge from the actions of both parties, an immediate war ſeems inevitable: In each they are arming with the utmoſt vigour and activity; particularly ſince the national aſſembly of France hath ordered, that 45 ſail of the line, beſides frigates, be immediately got ready to aſſiſt Spain, in caſe of a war. The ſquadron which returned into this port the 8th inſtant, is getting ready with all expedition, to proceed to ſea—AND EVERY SHIP IN THE SPANISH NAVY IS ORDERED INTO COMMISSION—and we working on them without intermiſſion even of Sunday.

"Hoſtilities have taken place between us and the emperor of Morocco.—Two cruiſers of the latter have been brought into this port within theſe few days—and two or three others have been carried into neighbouring ports. The Moors are preparing to attack Ceuta, where there is a garriſon of 12,000 men. Indeed it is expected they will aſſail all the cities belonging to Spain on the African coaſt."

There are accounts in town, ſaid to have been received via Halifax, that the duke of Clarence, third ſon of his Britannick majeſty, had lately been killed in a duel, with a captain of a 74, in the Britiſh navy. The prince commanded a 74 gun ſhip.

Governor Robinſon and colonel Bradley are talked of as ſenators from Vermont, in the congreſs of the United States.

BENNINGTON, *November 22.*

On Tueſday laſt the following melancholy and very diſtreſſing accident, happened in Shaftſbury, at the houſe of Mr. John Fenning: Mr. Fenning being employed in building a new back to his chimney, and having raiſed it about eight feet, two of his children, boys, one of eleven, the other about ſeven or eight years of age, were buſily engaged in building a fire, to warm them, when the top of the chimney fell, and buried the eldeſt in the ruins, which put an immediate period to his life—the youngeſt had his right leg broken, and the ancle of his left leg diſlocated; his left ear cut partly off, and his head conſiderably bruiſed; but is likely to recover. Mrs. Fenning hearing the noiſe, and obſerving the back of the chimney give way, ſtarted one ſtep back, but not ſoon enough wholly to avoid danger; one of the ſtones ſtruck her left hand and bruiſed it conſiderably.

PHILADELPHIA, *December 6.*

A letter from London, dated the 16th of October, mentions; That the appearances of war had rapidly increaſed the preceding week, and that things became more ſerious and approached nearer to a criſis—nothing, however, had been finally determined on. Spain, it was ſaid, had yielded a little, and England, in proportion, increaſed her demands. The beſt informed could only conjecture what might be the reſult. Strong detachments were to be ſent to the Weſt-Indies in caſe of war, and offenſive operations to take place there. That in conſequence of the large contracts for rum, the price had riſen from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—The harveſt in England was very plentiful, and in conſequence of the fall in the price of grain, conſiderable exports were to be made to the Weſt-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Pittſburg, dated November 18.

"We have this day had intelligence by a half-blooded Indian, who is come in from the Indian country, that general Harmer has taken the Miami town without reſiſtance.

"The perſon who brings this account left Detroit the 23d of October. He ſays the Indians attacked the army two or three times on their march, but were always repulſed with ſome loſs.

Copy of a letter from Lewes-town, in the ſtate of Delaware, to a gentleman in this city, (written by Mr. Burke, of South-Carolina) dated November 27, 1790.

"I am ſorry to inform you, that the veſſel in which I took paſſage from Charleſton for New-York, (the ſloop Friendſhip, Thomas Barlow, maſter,) was, this morning about nine o'clock, caſt away in a violent gale of wind, in the bay of Delaware, about two leagues to the northward of the light-houſe.—We ſailed from Charleſton the 14th, and after meeting with head winds, and very boiſterous weather, we made the land ſomewhere about Cape Henlopen, on the 25th. Proceeding on our courſe for New-York, a fierce gale of wind from the north-eaſt obliged us to put back into the bay of Delaware, in hopes to take ſhelter, if we could, under Cape May. Getting into the bay, and beating in for the cape, we were deſcryed by a brig, with her main-top-ſail handed, and other ſails cloſe reefed, ſtanding alſo in for the cape. The brig made down for us, thinking we were unacquainted in the bay, and informed us, as well as we could underſtand, (for the roaring of the ſea and wind prevented our hearing diſtinctly, though we were very near them) that they had a pilot on board, and bidding us to follow them, as they would at night conduct us to ſafe anchorage.——We accordingly kept them company through the day, and about dark they hung out a light for us. But the fury of the tempeſt increaſing about night-fall, and pouring round us the ſpray of the ſea like a torrent of violent rain—this, and the lowering cloudy weather, adding to the darkneſs of the night, we loſt ſight of the brig, and endeavouring to regain it, ſplit our jib and main-ſail. Our embarraſſment was a ſerious one. Expoſed to a furious tempeſt in Delaware bay, during a long diſmal night, ſurrounded on every ſide by ſhoals and breakers. Without a pilot, and without ſails, we were forced to put the veſſel before the wind, which blew directly in for the light-houſe, that ſhone full in view of us remarkably bright. We knew not the place or direction of the ſhoals a-head of us; but we were convinced that we could not run long before we met ſome of them; and we well knew that the only chance we had of ſaving our lives, was, if we ſhould be fortunate enough to beat over the firſt ſhoals, to come to anchor under the lee of it, ſo as to be able to ride out the gale until the morning. While we were reſolving on this hazardous expedient, the breakers ſoon appeared in view, dark as the night was; for they rolled furiouſly, and white as ſnow, over a ſhoal, which we ſince found to be that called the Shears. The ſloop entered and paſſed through this ſhoal, ſtriking twice, and ſuffering no other damage but ſtaving in her dead lights, ſo as to fill the cabbin about half full of water. Under this ſhoal we came to, with two anchors a-head. About four o'clock in the morning, the ſtorm increaſing, and raiſing the ſwell of the ſea, one of the cables parted, and the other dragging on a ſhoal which the morning diſcovered to leeward of us; we ſaw now that nothing remained but to ſlip our cables, and once more to put the veſſel at the mercy of the ſea and wind right afore it, and try to paſs through the breakers, which reached and broke violently near a mile in upon the ſhore. In trying this laſt expedient the veſſel ſtruck ſeveral times, but beat over the breakers at laſt, and ran aground about nine o'clock this morning. The brig which the day before had offered to conduct us into ſafe harbour, was herſelf caſt away, high on the ſandy beach, about a mile to the northward of us. We hear ſhe is from Cape-Francois, with ſugar and coffee. We were ſoon viſited by a boat from Lewes-town, where we were conducted and treated with great kindneſs by the inhabitants. The pilots aſhore ſaw our danger the evening before, and look on our eſcape as extraordinary—they aſcribe it to our bringing the veſſel to under the ſhoal; for had we run in for the light-houſe, there cannot be a doubt but we muſt have been inevitably loſt.—So much for attending congreſs *the firſt Monday in December*, for a ſouthern delegate."

SHEPHERDS-TOWN, *November 29.*

Friday laſt was executed at Wincheſter, James Medlicot, for the murder of William Heſſron.—Report ſays—ſome very extraordinary circumſtances took place relative to this execution; but the particulars, for want of authentic information, we ſhall poſtpone until our next.——Medlicot, though hanged (it is ſaid) is ſtill living!!!

ANNAPOLIS, *Dec. 16.*

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the UNITED STATES, Wedneſday, December 8.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

In conſequence of a meſſage from the ſenate, that they were ready to receive the houſe of repreſentatives in their chamber.

Mr. Speaker, attended by the members of the houſe, about 12 o'clock withdrew to the ſenate chamber for the purpoſe expreſſed in the joint reſolution of both houſes, paſſed yeſterday—and being returned,

Mr. Speaker laid before the houſe a copy of the ſpeech delivered by the preſident of the United States, to both houſes of congreſs, in the ſenate chamber, as follows—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

IN meeting you again I feel much ſatisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations on the favourable proſpects which continue to diſtinguiſh our public affairs.—The abundant fruits of another year have bleſſed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flouriſhing commerce—The progreſs of public credit is witneſſed by a conſiderable riſe of American ſtock abroad as well as at home—and the revenues allotted for this and other national purpoſes, have been productive beyond the calculations by which they were regulated—This latter circumſtance is the more pleaſing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our reſources, but as it aſſures us of a further increaſe of the national reſpectabity and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honourable teſtimony to the patriotiſm and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of our citizens—The punctuality of the former in diſcharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conforming to the powers veſted in me by the acts of the laſt ſeſſion, a loan of three millions of florins, towards which ſome proviſional meaſures had previouſly taken place, has been completed in Holland, as well as the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (conſidering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing created by the ſituation of Europe) give a reaſonable hope, that the further execution of thoſe powers may proceed with advantage and ſucceſs. The ſecretary of the treaſury has my direction to communicate ſuch further particulars as may be requiſite for more preciſe information.

Since your laſt ſeſſions, I have received communications, by which it appears, that the diſtrict of Kentucky, at preſent a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propoſitions contained in a law of that ſtate; in conſequence of which, the diſtrict is to become a diſtinct member of the union, in caſe the requiſite ſanction of congreſs be added.—For this ſanction application is now made—I ſhall cauſe the papers on this very important tranſaction to be laid before you.—The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted will be found to do great honour to both the parties; and the ſentiments of warm attachment to the union and its preſent government, expreſſed by our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare to the great national impreſſions under which you will decide on the caſe ſubmitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to congreſs, that frequent incurſions have been made on our frontier ſettlements by certain banditti of Indians, from the north-weſt ſide of the Ohio—Theſe, with ſome of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabaſh, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by ſuch parts of the neighbouring tribes as could be ſeduced to join in their hoſtilities, or afford them a retreat for their priſoners and plunder, they have, inſtead of liſtening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with freſh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been ſacrificed, and ſome of them under circumſtances peculiarly ſhocking, whilſt others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

Theſe aggravated provocations rendered it eſſential to the ſafety of the weſtern ſettlements, that the aggreſſors ſhould be made ſenſible that the government of the union is not leſs capable of puniſhing their crimes than it is diſpoſed to reſpect their rights and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defenſive meaſures, it became neceſſary to put in force the act which empowers the preſident to call out the militia for the protection of the frontiers—And I have accordingly authoriſed an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with ſuch draughts of militia as were deemed ſufficient.—The event of the meaſure is yet unknown to me. The ſecretary at war is directed to lay before you a ſtatement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an eſtimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The diſturbed ſituation of Europe, and particularly the critical poſture of the great maritime powers, while it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and ſecurity enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the ſame time of the circumſpection with which it becomes us to preſerve theſe bleſſings. It requires alſo that we ſhould not overlook the tendency of war, and even of preparations for a war among the nations moſt concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at leaſt enhance the price of tranſporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your ſerious reflections how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard againſt embarraſſments from theſe contingencies, by ſuch encouragements to our own navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture leſs dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment moſt intereſting to both of theſe great objects. Our fiſheries, and the tranſportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourſelves againſt this evil.

Your attention ſeems to be not leſs due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediterranean. So many circumſtances unite in rendering the preſent ſtate of it diſtreſſful to us, that you will not think any deliberations miſemployed which may lead to its relief and protection.

The laws you have already paſſed for the eſtabliſhment of a judiciary ſyſtem, have opened the doors of juſtice to all deſcriptions of perſons. You will conſider in your wiſdom whether improvements in that ſyſtem may yet be made; and particularly whether an uniform proceſs of execution on ſentences iſſuing from the federal courts, be not de[illegible] through all the ſtates.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and ſeamen, has called for the appointment of conſuls in foreign countries. It ſeems expedient to regulate by law the exerciſe of that juriſdiction and thoſe functions which are permitted them, either by expreſs convention, or by a friendly indulgence in the places of their reſidence. The conſular convention too, with his moſt chriſtian majeſty, has ſtipulated in certain caſes, the aid of the national authority to his conſuls eſtabliſhed here. Some legiſlative proviſion is requiſite to carry theſe ſtipulations into full effect.

The eſtabliſhment of the militia—of a mint—of ſtandards of weights and meaſures—of the poſt-office and poſt-roads, are ſubjects, which, I preſume, you will reſume of courſe, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

The ſufficiency of the revenues you have eſtabliſhed for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt that the reſiduary proviſions will be commenſurate to the other objects, for which the public faith ſtands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope that it will be a favourite policy with you, not merely to ſecure a payment of the intereſt of the debt funded, but as far and as faſt as the growing reſources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itſelf. The appropriation you have made of the weſtern lands ex-

plains your diſpoſitions on this ſubject; and I am perſuaded, that the ſooner that valuable fund can be made to contribute, along with other means, to the actual reduction of the public debt, the more ſalutary will the meaſure be to every public intereſt, as well as the more ſatisfactory to our conſtituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,
and Houſe of Repreſentatives,

In purſuing the various and weighty buſineſs of the preſent ſeſſion, I indulge the fulleſt perſuaſion that your conſultations will be equally marked with wiſdom, and animated by the love of your country. In whatever belongs to my duty, you ſhall have all the co-operation which an undiminiſhed zeal for its welfare can inſpire. It will be happy for us both, and our beſt reward, if, by a ſucceſsful adminiſtration of our reſpective truſts, we can make the eſtabliſhed government more and more inſtrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citizens, and more and more the object of their attachment and confidence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, December 8, 1790.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, reſolved, that the ſaid ſpeech be committed to the conſideration of a committee of the whole houſe to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Williamſon, it was reſolved, that two chaplains, of different denominations, be appointed to congreſs for the preſent ſeſſion; one by each houſe, who ſhall interchange weekly.

Ordered, That the clerk of the houſe do carry the ſaid reſolution to the ſenate, and deſire their concurrence.

Several private petitions were referred to the heads of the departments reſpectively to which they were analogous.

On motion, Meſſrs. Sherman, Clymer and Williamſon, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill for the regulation of the poſt-office and poſt-roads.

Mr. Williamſon, after ſome prefatory obſervations on the utility of news-papers, and their merit, moved, that each member be furniſhed with three at his own election. This motion was ordered to lie on the table.

The houſe adjourned till to-morrow.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

TO FREEMAN.

I WOULD not attempt to anſwer your arguments, becauſe I have always found that matters, which might be right between individuals, either could not, or would not, be adopted in political government, at all times. I would give inſtances, but muſt be ſilent.

When I mentioned the word *curſe*, I expected it would be underſtood metaphorically, though not then particularly ſo expreſſed. I wiſh to remove the evil as much as any one. The mode of doing it conſtitutes the difficulty. I wiſh that a beginning could be made immediately. I muſt inſiſt that a manumiſſion all at once, would be the ruin of thouſands, beſides endangering the ſafety of the ſtate. I wiſh you had given your ſentiments with reſpect to the mode. The preſs is free to every one who writes with decency, and avoids writing treaſon againſt the ſtate and the union. This I need not mention to you. Every citizen hath an undoubted right to communicate his ſentiments on any public queſtion.

I have long wiſhed that a law might paſs to prevent the inhuman treatment of ſlaves.

Thoſe who wiſh to manumit, have it in their power at any time, under our preſent law, for that purpoſe.

It may be doubtful whether doing it by laſt will and teſtament would be proper, unleſs ſuch teſtament was made in perfect health, ſo expreſſed and proved by the witneſſes.

If you could point out ways and means to pay the coſt of theſe ſlaves, I make no doubt but a general manumiſſion might take place—on exportation. It would not do to keep them among us. Some few among them, who have been faithful friends, as well as faithful ſervants, to their maſters, might wiſh to continue here, and be employed.

The majority of a community will ever give laws to that community. The freemen chooſe their repreſentatives, who bind them in all caſes, agreeable to conſtitution and form of government. If the laws made be ever ſo oppreſſive, they remain laws of the land until repealed.

Leaving all theſe matters to our worthy general aſſembly, and hoping, as I now am, to continue a freeman, I take my leave of the ſubject, and remain

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

December 6th, 1790.

Will be offered for SALE,

To the higheſt bidder, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. WILLIAM HAMERSLEY, deceaſed, on Wedneſday the 22d inſtant, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day thereafter,

ALL that part of the perſonal property belonging to the eſtate of the deceaſed, conſiſting of a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, ſome valuable houſehold furniture and plantation utenſils. For all ſums above ten pounds nine months credit will be given, on bond with intereſt, and approved ſecurity.

On Friday the 24th, will be ſold a tract of valuable LAND, containing by a late ſurvey 250 acres, beautifully ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Chaptico bay, within two miles of the warehouſe, improved with a dwelling houſe, kitchen and quarter. One or two years credit may be obtained, on giving bond with intereſt, and approved ſecurity.

F. HAMERSLEY,
HENRY HAMERSLEY, } Executors.

St. Mary's county, December 7, 1790.

Mrs. SEWELL reſpectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that her MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT and BALL takes place this evening at the BALL-ROOM, and hopes to have the honour of their patronage.

*** TICKETS to be had at Mrs. SEWELL's lodgings, and at Mr. MANN's.

Thurſday, December 16, 1790.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Mr. ROBERT WHITAKER, late of Prince-George's county, are requeſted to bring them in legally proved, and thoſe indebted are deſired to make immediate payment, to

MARGERY WHITAKER, Admx.

December 10, 1790.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun on any of my lands, as many perſons have frequently committed treſpaſſes under pretence of hunting.

WILLIAM BREWER, ſen.

Anne-Arundel county, South river.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the ſubſcriber will proſecute any perſon whatever who ſhall hereafter hunt or come within his incloſures on his land, near Annapolis, without leave.

JOHN WEEMS.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all perſons from hunting with either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many perſons have frequently committed treſpaſſes under pretence of hunting.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790.

On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children, belonging to the eſtate of the ſaid Frank Leeke, among whom are ſome tradeſmen, and the reſt accuſtomed to plantation work. Likewiſe, the STOCK, conſiſting of horſes, cattle, ſheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation utenſils. The ſale, if not finiſhed on Friday, will continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough, ſundry other NEGROES belonging to the ſaid eſtate, among which are ſome valuable houſe-ſervants; ſome horſes and cattle, and a variety of articles of houſehold and kitchen furniture—the ſale of which will be continued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the purchaſer's giving bond with approved ſecurity (with intereſt from the day of ſale) except for a few articles, which will be particulariſed at the day of ſale, for which a ſmall part of the purchaſe money muſt be paid down. The ſales at each place will commence at 11 o'clock.

ANNE LEEKE, Adminiſtratrix of FRANK LEEKE.

VALUABLE LANDS,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

THE PLANTATION whereon the ſubſcriber now lives, at the head of Buſh river, within 25 miles of Baltimore-town, containing 1000 acres, about one half cleared, and in excellent farming order; the other abounding in valuable timber, which may eaſily be ſent to Baltimore-town, and yield a great profit; upwards of 20 acres of the beſt timothy meadow, now in graſs, and as much more may be made and watered at a ſmall expence: a good apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit: an excellent ſpring of water near the dwelling houſe, which is of brick, 60 by 48 feet, two ſtories high, with four rooms and a large paſſage on each floor: a large kitchen and waſh-houſe of ſtone: a new framed barn, granary, ſtables, and every other neceſſary and uſeful improvement for a farm. There are 125 buſhels of wheat now in the ground.—Alſo, two other adjoining FARMS, one containing 380, the other 280 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, and a ſufficient quantity of timber to each. Any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, will pleaſe to make application by the firſt of January next, and they ſhall have a great bargain.

THOMAS HALL.

Harford county, ſtate of Maryland,
December 5, 1790.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will ſit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,
T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790.

WILLAM FOXCROFT

Moſt reſpectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced buſineſs at the ſtore lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill ſtreet, facing the Stadt-houſe, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Faſhionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
Three quarters and ſeven-eighths ſtripe Clothes,
Caſſimers,
Superfine, ſtripe & plain Coating,
Cardinals,
Halfthicks,
Knapt Cottons,
Flannels,
Baizes,
Welſh Plains,
Duffil Blankets,
Durants,
Caliminccoes,
Jones Spinning,
Moreens,
Wildboars,
Crapes,
Muſlinets,
Muſlins of all ſorts,
Plain, ſtripe and ſpotted Gauzes,
Royal Ribbs,
Thickſet,
Satinets,
Jeans,
Fuſtains,
Corduroys,
Black Princeſs Stuff,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Bed-Bunts,
Checks, ¼ and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh Linens,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies faſhionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Coarſe ditto,
Faſhionable Coat & Veſt Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worſted Hoſe,
Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto.
Beſt Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which, from their reduced prices, goodneſs of quality, and his unremitted endeavours to pleaſe, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the 21ſt of DECEMBER, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the houſe of WILLIAM HUTTON, near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, conſiſting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of ſale.

Nov. 30, 1790. HANNAH WEST.

To be RENTED,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A STORE-HOUSE in Bryan-town, Charles county, ſixteen feet ſquare, with a counting-room, and a cellar under the whole; it is a good ſtand for a ſtore, being between Patuxent and Patowmack rivers, in the heart of a good tobacco country. For terms apply to

JAMES BOARMAN.

November 30, 1790.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has juſt to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Caſk or Gallon,

—A Conſiderable Aſſortment of—

OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, ſix years old; Sherry, Liſbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Teneriffe of different qualities.—LIKEWISE, Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, Weſt-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyſon, Congo and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Muſcovado Sugars—To be SOLD low for Caſh, State or Continental Certificates,

For SALE,---Likewiſe,

At my late Brother's STORE,

A large and general aſſortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be diſpoſed of on very low terms, little more than coſt and charges, for Caſh or Certificates, as above.—Old cuſtomers to the ſtore, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their intereſt to apply ſoon.

CASH given for all kinds of State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of WILLIAM YELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the ſame may be ſettled; and thoſe who are any ways indebted to the deceaſed to make immediate payment, ſo that the eſtate may be finally cloſed on the day above mentioned, by 8w

JOHN JARVIS, Adminiſtrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, ——— the ——— stock, standing in ——— name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT *must be made.*

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ——— one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me ——— ———, came ———, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and ——— affixed ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred,") which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed:" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that ——— do make, constitute and appoint, ——— true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest ———, the stock standing in — name, in the books of ———, with power also, an attorney or attornies under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof ——— have hereunto set ——— hand and seal the ——— day of ——— in the year of our Lord one thousand ——— hundred and ———.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the ——— day of ——— one thousand ——— hundred and ———, before me came ———, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand ——— the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

If the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the words "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorised, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
When made in person.

I ———, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I ———, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ——— ———. Witness my hand at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

FORM of a TRANSFER,
By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I ———, by virtue of a power from ———, duly authorised by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned ———, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over ———, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to ———. Witness my hand, at the office of ———, this ——— day of ———, ———.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN's COLLEGE, on the 4th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.——All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.——

Charles county, November 25, 1790.

THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce.—— There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

SCHEME.

			Dollars.
1	Prize of the said plantation, valued at		2700
2	Ditto of	100 Dollars each, are	200
3	Ditto	50 Ditto,	150
4	Ditto	40 Ditto,	160
6	Ditto	30 Ditto,	180
8	Ditto	20 Ditto,	160
12	Ditto	10 Ditto,	120
466	Ditto	5 Ditto,	2330
502	Prizes.		6000
998	Blanks.		
1500	Tickets, at four dollars each, are		6000

MANAGERS.
In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin,	Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts,	Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell,	Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson,	Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell,	Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams,	Mr. Frederick Gramm.

Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 12

THOMAS PRYSE,
Saddler and Harness-Maker,
ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and sell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the newest fashion, and on the lowest terms.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of women's and men's best saddles, saddle-clothes, saddle-bags, bridles, chaise and phaeton harness, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to sell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neatest and best manner. He returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH. 10

To be Sold,
A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1780. 4t JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.